

PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW SUBSPECIES OF FLYCATCHER FROM LUZON,
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (AVES; MUSCICAPINAE)

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In the course of his field work on Luzon, Dr. Marshall collected by mist net a single flycatcher, which by its appearance immediately showed that it was related to the enigmatic, dull-colored population of the central Mindanao mountains, known as *Muscicapa crypta* Vaurie (1951), which population is known from three specimens. The new specimen has impelled Ripley to compare it with all specimens of *M. crypta* known in museums, thanks to the collaboration of the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and the Field Museum, Chicago, and to reach the conclusions presented below based on the appearance and total range of the species.

Although Vaurie (1951) described *M. crypta* as a distinct species, he pointed out its resemblance to *M. bonthaina* (Hartert) of the Celebes. The discovery of a single female representing another population on Luzon, so close in color and appearance to females of *bonthaina*, makes the zoogeographic conclusion compelling that all three forms should be considered representatives of a single species. *M. crypta*, in the middle of the range, is the most rufescent, thus showing the greatest deviation in color, but it shares with the new form from the northern Philippines, lack of a prominent superciliary.

***Muscicapa bonthaina disposita* new subspecies**

Holotype: Adult female, USNM no. 519335, Zambales Mountains above Crow Valley, Tarlac Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 27 January 1966. Collected by Joe T. Marshall, Jr. Original no. 6303.

Diagnosis: Closest to *Muscicapa bonthaina crypta* Vaurie of Mount Apo and Mount McKinley, Mindanao, but differs strikingly in color by being more olive, less rufous on the upperparts with more grayish olive on the head, rather than rich brown, and in having the tail feathers a lighter cinnamon brown with blackish central areas and blackish tips to the lateral feathers rather than rich rufous. The cheeks are more olive gray-brown than *crypta*, the throat is whitish, not washed with pale cinnamon rufous; and the chest is more grayish-fuscus, rather than brownish. The underside of the tail feathers is brown, rather than reddish brown as in *crypta*. The male is unknown.

Females of the subspecies *bonthaina* of the Celebes are very close to the Luzon specimen, being more brownish, less reddish brown above than *crypta*. The underparts of *bonthaina* females, however, are washed with pinkey-buff on throat and chest.

The male specimen of *bonthaina* shows a prominent superciliary. In *crypta* and *disposita* this is only indicated by a paling at the base of the lores.

Wing measurements show an increase in length from the northern Philippines to the Celebes:

Measurements:

	Sex	Wing	Tail	Culmen	Tarsus
<i>disposita</i> (holotype)	♀	54	40.3	12	18 (USNM)
<i>crypta</i> (holotype)	♂	57	39	14	21 (FMNH)
	♀	61	43	13	18 (AMNH)
	(presumably ♀)	57	47	13	17 (FMNH)
<i>bonthaina</i>	(12♂♂)	62-67			
(from Stresemann, 1940)	(10♀♀)	59-63			

Soft parts: Bill dark brown, feet pink-pearl.

Range: Known only from a single specimen collected at the type locality in rain forest at 2500 feet altitude.

Etymology: The name *disposita* refers to the furtive, secretive, and skulking habits of the bird.

LITERATURE CITED

- STRESEMANN, E. 1940. Die Vogel von Celebes. Journ. für Ornith., 88(1): 1-135.
- Vaurie, C. 1951. A new species of Flycatcher from Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Amer. Mus. Novit. no. 1543, 4 pp.